BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Beginning of Consumption.

The crisis of this disease is not confined to the lungs as popular opinion supposes. In many cases the disease exists there in the liver or stomach. Many medical writers have declared that dyspepsia or indigestion is one of the most frequent causes of pulmonary disease. Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, whose exclusive attention to consumption, the cause for which that thirty-five years has made him the recognized authority with the peculiarities of this fatal malady, certificates that his experience has finally a very common manifestation of consumption, and that it tends directly to the formation of tubercles in the lungs. In view of this fact, Dr. Schenck, in the treatment of consumption, first, last, and all the time, prescribes his Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills (an infallible cure for dyspepsia), to be used in connection with Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and he finds that the combination of remedies greatly facilitates the cure. The evidences of Dr. Schenck's success are very numerous. Some consumptives who have been cured by him are persons of the highest respectability, and their testimony may be seen in Dr. Schenck's pamphlet, which will be forwarded by the agents in Philadelphia, or can be had gratis of druggists and dealers.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his office not office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, when all who desire advice should be assembled.

He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, and at No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, the fee is $5. Office hours at each city, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms.

See his pamphlet on Consumption, gratis.

The Most Horrible Cancers or Ulcers positively healed. Tey Walcott's Pain Paint, free of cost, at 628 Arch street, Philadelphia.

BEYERS' NEWLY IMPROVED URESCIA CRINOLINE.

(VARIETY FRAME.)

Acknowledged to be the best. London Prize Medal and Highest Awards, Paris, Boston, Philadelphia, and SECOND-HAND FRAMES.

Sale at the Manufactory, 722 Arch st., bel. Eighth.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Saturday, April 4, 1868.

AMERICAN PICTORIALS.

A very common complaint of foreigners that undertakes to keep up with these times, has no easy task. Competition permits no delay, and the traveling artist must sketch and the engraver must cut with breathless speed, lest some rival paper shall anticipate by a whole week the illustrations of events which become stale in the public mind between the publications of two successive numbers. There is therefore much allowance to be made for defective drawings and imperfect likenesses, and fertile imagination forced to supply the absence of accurate situations and effects.

But after all due allowances have been made, what shall be said of the condition of American art, as exhibited in all the pictorial periodicals? The field for the exercise of a high order of talent in this direction is a very wide one, but there is nowhere any indication of improvement. Take, for example, the opportunities offered by the Impeachment Trial, and there has not yet appeared in any paper a single illustration that is not a grotesque caricature of the scenes of that imposing event. Chief Justice Chase, the Managers, the President's counsel, the Senators and many of the Representatives, are among the leading men of America. Their personal appearance is familiar to thousands in this country, but if those who do not know them, here or abroad, are to form their ideas of American lawyers and statesmen, from the representations which the pictorial papers give of them, our public men will fall very low indeed in general estimation. General Butler, for instance, is not a handsome man, but he is not the abject idiot that the artists make him. General Logan is usually represented as a huge monster with a small man behind it. Mr. Manager Wilson is more kindly dealt with, and usually presents the back of his head to the spectator. Messrs. Stevens and Bingham are sometimes be guessed at, but not always. The choice is precisely that offered by the famous showman, "Walkee you like, my dear you says yer money and takee yer choice." The fine statelliness of the Chief Justice is dwindled away to an insignificant person, with a bald head, which is supposed to be the distinguishing feature of Mr. Chase. Here and there the keen critic can detect in these pictorial groups a head which he recognizes as faintly suggesting some prominent man, but ordinarily the eye roams wearily over a wilderness of "dummies," without form or character, or any trace of the slightest resemblance either to accuracy of likeness, or the requirements of art.

Comparing these garbled productions with the elegant engravings of the French, English and German illustrated papers, there is a most humiliating sense of inferiority in the American workmanship. And the worst of it is, that there is no improvement. The standard is, if anything, lower than it was a few years ago. The "*Police Gazette*" and other indecent papers, that deluge the country with their vile illustrations of crime, seem to have dragged the other papers down to their own standard, so far as their pictorial feature is concerned. We refer to the subject by way of urging upon American publishers the advantage and necessity of doing something better for the cause of American art. If they will employ only the best artists, there will soon be more good artists to employ, and if they will appreciate the elegance and excellence of the foreign illustrated journals, they will find that they are continually increasing the numbers of that class in this country which appreciates and patronizes whatever is really good.

OUR CONTINENTAL MASTERS.

Are the nearly two centuries that Philadelphia has been in existence as a city, insufficient to give her a right to claim her majority and the power to manage her own affairs in her own way? Or do our rural masters at Harrisburg imagine that she has grown into her dotage and that her affairs must be placed in the hands of trustees from the interior? A few days ago, Senator Lowry, who comes from an extreme section of the State, lectured our local judiciary and insulted our people without the slightest justification for the outrage. Not very long since we were ordered by the representatives of counties on Lake Erie and the borders of Virginia and Ohio to build a bridge over the Schuylkill which we did not need, and which was only useful to the greedy city railway corporation that was procuring special legislation at the cost of the city treasury. Railway tracks have been run through streets where they were not wanted, and our people were compelled to stand idly and helplessly by, while men, armed with the authority of a legislative enactment, took possession of the public thoroughfares and did as they pleased with them, without regard to the public wants or the public wishes. In fact, this special interfering in affairs which concern the city alone is incessant, and the people of Philadelphia are kept in a constant fever of apprehension from the time the Legislature meets until the hour of its adjournment. Yesterday, the House refused to allow Philadelphia to pay the judges of the district courts an additional annual stipend, on the ground that it was unreasonable and as arbitrary as it would be for City Councils to forbid a merchant to increase the salary of a faithful and valued clerk.

But the most wanton defiance of the wishes of the people of the city and the most emphatic exhibition of an arbitrary disregard to all considerations of fair play and common courtesy, was in the action of the House in regard to the relinquishment of "eminent domain" in the Penn Squares, so as to enable the city to apply them to the use of scientific and literary institutions, in accordance with the plan of the founder of the State. There may have been honest differences of opinion as to whether the majority of the people of the city were in favor of this appropriation of the property in question, although they had spoken very emphatically through their constituted authorities. But Mr. Hall, of this city, proposed an amendment which disarmed this objection. It was to the effect that the control of the property should be given into the hands of the city, but that no grant of it for building purposes should be made until March 1st, 1869. This amendment would have enabled citizens to express their opinion at the ballot-box, if they dissented from the proposed use of the inclosures. This reasonable proposition was voted down and our country masters voted solid against the bill on the taking of the final question. There can be no further action upon the subject for another year, and the representatives of the counties where coal, petroleum, iron, potatoes, corn and wheat are better understood than books, philosophy or natural sciences, have thus settled for us a question of purely local concern.

There are families in which the needy members entertain feelings of dislike and jealousy toward those of their number who are more prosperous than themselves, but who are, nevertheless, willing to tax the fortunate ones for their own support, and who put upon them the lion's share of the family burdens. Philadelphia is in this precise predicament: she pays a very large proportion of the taxation of the State, is made the "strong ass" in bearing the public burdens, and she is systematically crossed, annoyed and snubbed by representatives who vote against everything she desires to accomplish, and apparently for the gratification of an unworthy feeling of small spite, envy and hatred.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

At every stage of the progress of the General Registry law in the State Legislature, it was opposed by all the so-called Democratic members. It has also been bitterly condemned by every Democratic newspaper, and yet it is as fair to one party as to the other. It provides that the canvassers of each election division shall not be of the same political party, and it affords legal voters every facility for securing their privilege. It imposes severe regulations against illegal voting; but there apply to the men of one party as well try, it will tend to the reduction of the high prices demanded for every description of food. The growing grass will bring down the price of butcher's meat, butter and eggs; the markets will soon be filled with the bountiful products of gardens and fields; the streams, which have been cleared of their ice fetters, will freely yield their scaly treasures, and the happy change will be felt at tables where dependant mouths to feed. We believe that there is but one substantial obstacle in the way of the present happiness and prosperity of the American people. Whether or not this obstacle is an insurmountable one is a problem that is now occupying the attention of the Senate of the United States sitting as a High Court of Impeachment.

Some of the pictures of border State life that are drawn with so much effect by Mr. P. V. Nasby, are thought to be gross exaggerations. The Reverend Petroleum's sketches are certainly broad and strong; but changing the spelling of the words in the following paragraph which appears in the Philadelphia *Post* of the 26th ult., and substituting for the names mentioned, the appellations of some of the playful inhabitants of the "Confederit X Reads," we have truth made fully as strange as fiction, however broad and strong the latter may be. Says the *Post*:

"A short time since a young man named Cover, living in Williamson county, rode up to the little village of Rutledge, near what is known as the Hidge Meeting House. He appears to have been in a sportive mood, and attempted to chase a group of colored men who were standing in front of one of the houses. After chasing some of them into an adjoining lot, he turned upon another, who caught his horse by the bridle, reaching for a short iron over one. Crow drew his pistol, and cocked it in the face of the colored man, who, to escape, sprang behind the house, whereupon the young desperado wheeled and shot him dead. A coroner's jury was immediately called, and upon the remains of the murdered man, and a verdict of accidental shooting rendered. The negro was a carpenter, a peaceable, hard-working man, who was universally respected for his excellent qualities."

Mr. Nasby never drew a picture of a playful citizen of "the Roads" that exceeded in breadth of colouring the portrait of this "sportive" young Crow, and the genial amiability of the coroner's jury who "sat upon the body" of the victim of Mr. Crow's sportiveness, could not have been exceeded if it had been made up of the most popular frequenters of Deacon Pogram's Grocery.

ART ITEMS.

Mr. Bailly, the sculptor, has completed the ornaments designed for the tomb of Captain Thomas P. James, First City Troop, who died here in 1861, in the position of Colonel of the 92d regiment, Ninth Cavalry, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The monument is already erected by Mr. Struthers at South Laurel Hill, and the decorations having been cast in bronze at the foundry of Messrs. Wood & Co., are now waiting to be attached. The design includes two pieces of bronze: the uppermost is a simple, but very perfect representation of the helmet of a Captain of horse, viewed in profile, with the plume and flexible chin-strap most naturally executed. This will be attached to the cap-stone of the monument. Below, upon the die, will be placed a group composed of the sword, sash, belt and accoutrements; it forms a fragment of intricate casting in one piece of four feet in length, carefully imitated from the original left by the deceased, and modeled with a delicacy that is at first illusive. The drapery of the coat, with its embroidery and epaulettes, adds by its flowing lines, a grace to the composition, and covers as a centre-piece the extremities of the arms that compose the group. The gloves rest upon the pistol, as if the manly hand were still within them; the sword and belt, the cartridge-box and sash appear around, while the sabre-tash hangs beneath the trophy, with the motto "Trenton, Princeton, F. T. P. C. C., 1776," worked upon the sash.

Few artists could have assembled with more readiness and taste than have been shown by Mr. Bailly, a mass of stubborn and intricate details, scarcely less than which meet in this composition.

The casting is flawless. Although the group, composed of slender, detached parts, and of undercutting, the bronze exhibits a fine and entire surface, with so little roughness or occasion for chasing, that the eye catches every photographic marks of the modelling-tool, precisely as the sculptor first left them in the clay. The Messrs. Wood are to be congratulated in the possession of a founder of art-castings of the first ability. This gentleman, Mr. Achille Bonnet, originally from Lille, after practicing his art in its utmost refinement in Europe, has been for some time associated with Messrs. Wood & Co., at whose foundries he has executed the finest specimens of statuary-casting ever produced in the country. The wonderfully-admired statues of the Indian Hunter, by Ward, and of Napoleon, by Launt Thompson, at the Paris Exposition, were cast by him, as well as the larger and magnificent equestrian Washington, by Henry Kirke Brown, in Union Square, New York; while we have seen—for art will sometimes take to carving cherry-stones—little figures of stags and other animals, the size of the finger-nail, with antlers, &c., detached, of a more delicate workmanship than the best of the famous iron art-work of Berlin.

We observed, in the work-room of Mr. Bailly, a proposed model for the General Reynolds monument at Gettysburg; it awaits the decision of the committee. The figure alone is intended to be nine feet high, and represents the General in a standing attitude, the hands meeting in front and leaning on a sword, while one of them holds a plan of the Gettysburg region. The composition has the merit of straightforward simplicity.

Visitors to the Academy of Fine Arts during the past season must have generally noticed a large painting, attractive by its subject, at once lifelike and patriotic—the "Harvest Home," of W. A. Lantz, Jr. The "groups under the drawing-pavilion," treated with a little of the manner of the festivals of M. Knaus, included interested soldiers, politicians, beautiful Quakeresses, and all the most characteristic population of some Happy Valley of Rasselas in the fatten corn-tracts of Pennsylvania. This interesting picture has recently been sent to Boston, where we believe it will be much admired. Mr. John has just completed, and will exhibit on the opening of the Academy, a tranquil and luminous scene of Lancshon in Haying Time.

To Builders, Capitalists and others.—Plans & Specs., estimates, contracts issued to day, large sales, 12, 1 & 2 P. M. Peremptory sale, 2 story brick dwg., Spring Garden st., below Broad, 1 story brick dwg., Lombard st., below Front, 2 story brick dwg., Mt. Vernon st., below Broad, 3 story brick dwg., Spruce st., below Broad, 2 story brick dwg., Fairmount av., below Broad, 2 story brick dwg., Wharton st., below Broad, 2 story brick dwg., Tasker st., below Broad, 2 story brick dwg., Christian